

Wilson Leading; Result Is in Doubt; Hinges on Minnesota and California

REPUBLICANS HOLDING SAFE LEAD IN HOUSE

Returns Indicate 19 Majority, but May Be Reduced

DEMOCRATIC GRIP ON SENATE SURE

Herrick Beaten in Ohio—Socialists Get Two Congressmen

With more than a score of Congress districts still in doubt early this morning, the Republicans apparently have a safe but small majority in the House of Representatives, while the Democrats have a majority in the Senate larger than was disclosed by the first returns.

The Republican majority in the House may reach nineteen, but will probably be smaller, as the larger figure is based on the probable election of Britt in North Carolina, Herndon in New Mexico, two Republicans in Idaho, Miss Rankin, the woman Republican candidate in Montana; a solid Republican delegation from Washington and Republican victories in Wyoming.

These results are indicated by meagre returns, but in view of the fact that Washington has gone for Wilson, while Wyoming has elected a Democratic Senator, these districts will not be sure until much more complete returns are received.

Herrick Loses in Ohio

A reasonable division of the districts remaining in doubt, however, gives the Republicans a workable majority in the lower house.

There were many surprises in the Senatorial election, chief of which was the election of Peter Golet Gerry, in Rhode Island, over Senator Lippitt. Yesterday's surprise was the defeat of Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, in Ohio by Senator Pomeroy. Not even the most sanguine Democrats thought that Wilson would pull Pomeroy through.

Another Democratic Senatorial gain which had not been expected by the Republicans was in New Mexico, where Assistant Secretary of Agriculture A. A. Jones seems to have defeated Hubbell, the Republican nominee.

Hitchcock Pulling Through

Senator Hitchcock, who on Tuesday night was thought to be beaten by John L. Kennedy, Republican, was leading last night, and "The Omaha World-Herald," his newspaper, claimed his election by 10,000 to 15,000.

Stephenson Punishes Knop

The defeat of Knop was particularly a surprise, though it was known that ex-Senator Stephenson, multi-millionaire, was personally anxious to punish Knop as a result of differences which had arisen while both were in Congress.

Border Militia Vote May Decide Election

Minnesota, a Pivotal State, Has 4,037 Men on Mexican Line—California Has 460—Four-fifths of the Guardsmen of Voting Age

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, Nov. 8.—The vote of the militia on the border may prove the deciding factor in the election, War Department figures showed to-day. Minnesota, one of the states around which the fortunes of Hughes and Wilson have pivoted to-day, has 4,037 Guardsmen on the border. If the state is as close as it seemed early to-night it will not be safe to pay bets on the election until the soldier vote has been counted.

California, which also has done a considerable amount of pivoting to-day, has only 460 men on the border, and it is thought unlikely that the result will be so close as to necessitate counting them in.

New Hampshire has more than 1,300 soldiers on duty at the border, but the question of their votes does not enter into the contest, as the law makes no provision for their voting.

If later returns from Idaho again put that state in the doubtful column, the 1,178 Idaho militiamen will have the last word.

West Virginia also seems to be close enough, so that neither party should put much comfort from the count until the 1,058 Guardsmen have been heard from.

It is estimated by officers that about four-fifths of the Guard is of voting age. There is no information here to show, however, which states have laws permitting the militia to vote when called for duty outside the state.

Conflicting reports as to the political sentiment of the militia have been received here. Letters received from some Guardsmen report a tremendous Hughes sentiment, but others say the division will be along old party lines.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—Returns from 5,347 precincts in California out of 5,917 gave Woodrow Wilson a plurality late to-night of 4,410. The vote stood: Wilson, 439,896; Hughes, 435,486. Republicans and Democrats alike professed to find comfort in these figures.

The figures showed San Francisco virtually complete with a majority for Wilson upon which his supporters relied to a considerable extent to carry the state. Los Angeles, however, with a majority for Hughes, had 118 precincts left to be counted to-morrow. The outlying counties were in dispute.

Six of the eight Southern California counties give Hughes a majority of 4,893 votes over Wilson on practically complete returns. These six are Imperial, San Diego, Ventura, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara and Orange.

BOTH SIDES ARE HOPEFUL IN CALIFORNIA

Wilson Leads by 4,410 on Latest Incomplete Returns

FACTIONAL FIGHT SPLITS THE G. O. P.

Progressives Believed to Have Cut Hughes to Spite Stalwarts

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With only about 600 voters to hear from, 89 out of 98 precincts in Riverside County give Hughes, 7,123; Wilson, 4,178. This gives Hughes a lead of 7,800 in Southern California outside of Los Angeles County.

Partial returns from all Northern California counties have increased the lead of Wilson north of the Tehachapi to about 35,000 votes. This is the maximum of the President's strength and estimates his majorities in the Democratic counties, where not more than half the votes have been counted.

"The Sacramento Union" and "The Sacramento Bee" are asserting that Wilson has carried the state by 5,000. In this estimate there are several Republican counties to be heard from.

Give State to Wilson.

"The San Francisco Chronicle," old line Republican, concedes the state to Wilson by 2,000.

"The Los Angeles Times," Republican, declares that Hughes is unlikely to carry the state unless he wins Los Angeles County by at least 25,000. The latest returns in Los Angeles County give 1,097 complete precincts, out of 1,215, and show:

ELECTORAL VOTE

HUGHES	WILSON
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
Illinois	29
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Maine	6
Massachusetts	18
Michigan	15
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	14
New York	45
Oregon	5
Pennsylvania	38
Rhode Island	5
South Dakota	4
Vermont	4
West Virginia	8
Wisconsin	13
Total	247
DOUBTFUL	
California	13
Minnesota	12
New Mexico	8
North Dakota	5
Total	33
Necessary to choice	266

HUGHES LEADS IN MINNESOTA

Republicans Claim Pivotal State by Margin of 1,100

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 9.—Republican campaign managers early this morning asserted Minnesota would go into the Hughes column by a plurality of about 1,100. This was based on a careful analysis of the returns already in and those to be heard from.

At midnight the tide turned to Hughes, after having been strongly for Wilson for the preceding twenty-seven hours. Thus in fewer than five hours Wilson's lead shrunk from more than 6,000 to nothing. Shortly after midnight a dozen more precincts reporting placed Hughes in the lead by more than 700 votes. At 1:30 2,505 precincts out of 3,024 gave Hughes 163,088 to 162,285 for Wilson, a lead of 803.

Eight counties expected to be strongly for the President were still to report complete returns at midnight. Republican leaders conceded Wilson a combined plurality of 1,575 in these missing precincts. To overcome this, they claim a plurality of 1,940 in the fourteen strong Republican counties which are incomplete.

SOUTH DAKOTA VOTE CLOSE ON SUFFRAGE

Late Returns Indicate Women Will Lose

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 8.—The woman suffrage amendment, which early returns had indicated would carry in South Dakota by a small majority, was losing as late returns came in.

In approximately one-half of the 1,728 precincts of the state the vote stands: For, 8,872; against, 8,600. Yankton, Campbell and Lincoln counties returned heavy adverse votes.

Continued on page 2, column 4

BOTH SIDES URGE BALLOT GUARD

Republicans Order Counsel Retained in Doubtful States

With the result of the election narrowed down to two or three states the likelihood of a bitter contest of returns in various states where the vote was exceedingly close appeared as a specter to the weary leaders of both parties. Ghosts of the Tilden-Hayes controversy of 1876 haunted their imagination.

It was admitted on all sides that the situation presented unfortunate possibilities. William R. Wilcox, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and other national leaders who had gathered at headquarters, got in touch with the state chairmen in Minnesota, California, Oregon, North Dakota and New Mexico, where the returns indicated a close vote, and instructed them to retain counsel and see that the party interests were protected.

Chairman Wilcox left headquarters at 7:30 last night to confer with Charles E. Hughes, at the Hotel Astor. The chairman was with Mr. Hughes for half an hour. Upon leaving the hotel he said:

"I believe Mr. Hughes is elected. We believe our estimates from California, North Dakota and Minnesota are correct. Returns which are reaching us bear out this view. Mr. Hughes shares this view."

To Protect Hughes's Vote

Mr. Wilcox's attention was called to the report that the Democrats might ask for a recount in New Hampshire because of the closeness of the vote. He said that such a move was not contemplated at this time by the Republicans in any state.

"Of course," he added, "we desire that every vote for Mr. Hughes should be counted and we intend to see to it that he gets what is coming to him."

Just as all arrangements had been completed by Democratic leaders for a contest of the Presidential election, with a recount probable in at least one state, Vance McCormick, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, received a telegram late in the afternoon that changed the whole aspect of things.

After one glance at the message the national chairman took a telephone receiver from the hook and called for President Wilson at Shadow Lawn.

There was a moment's pause.

"You're re-elected, Mr. President. We win without a shadow of a doubt," said Mr. McCormick, when the answer came back so quickly as to arouse the suspicion that President Wilson must have had his ear close to the telephone.

Minnesota Convinces Him

"Am I certain?" repeated Mr. McCormick. "Why, I have just received news that Minnesota has given you a lead of ten thousand or more, with about one-fifth of the precincts still to be heard from. That leaves absolutely no doubt as to the result."

Continued on page 2, column 2

WILSON, 251; HUGHES, 247; 33 VOTES ARE UNCERTAIN

President Ahead on Coast, Opponent in Northern State—North Dakota Again in Balance.

LEADERS OF BOTH PARTIES CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

Republicans Seem to Have West Virginia, New Hampshire and Delaware; Democrats Kansas, Washington and Idaho

The victor in the Presidential election was as undecided as ever early this morning.

Tabulations based on more or less incomplete returns from most of the states gave Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate, 247 electoral votes and President Wilson 251. That left 33 votes still in doubt, including California, which has 13 votes; Minnesota, 12; New Mexico, 3, and North Dakota, 5.

Early last night it appeared that Minnesota and California would decide the election. The drift in these two states, however, was such that, according to their leaning at midnight, New Mexico, with its seemingly insignificant three votes, would determine the next occupant of the White House.

Hughes took the lead away from Wilson in New Mexico at 3 o'clock this morning. Three hundred and thirty-six precincts out of a total of 838 gave Hughes 258 votes more than Wilson. If this ratio is maintained Hughes will get New Mexico by 500 votes. The returns from these precincts gave Hughes 14,794 votes and Wilson 14,536.

At 2:30 this morning Hughes had entirely overcome the Wilson lead in Minnesota, and was leading by 803 votes.

HUGHES LEADS BY 803

North Dakota began to fail Hughes at 3 o'clock this morning. Returns at that hour from 1,600 of the state's 1,859 precincts indicated that Wilson might carry the state's five electoral votes by less than 200 votes. The vote on these returns was Wilson, 48,297; Hughes, 46,844. Wilson was steadily gaining, but the state was then extremely doubtful. Hughes led in all the earlier returns.

A survey of the late returns from California, Minnesota and New Mexico showed significant gains by Hughes in spite of the fact that his early lead in North Dakota had been overcome by the President. With 180 precincts missing in North Dakota, at 4 o'clock Wilson was leading by 750 votes, but Mr. Hughes then was making inroads upon that advantage.

California will probably finish in the Wilson column and Minnesota in the Hughes list. On this basis, if Hughes got North Dakota the final decision would rest with New Mexico.

WASHINGTON VOTE MAY DIVIDE

The uncertainty of the situation was increased by a dispatch from Tacoma, Wash., that there was a possibility that Hughes would get one of the seven electoral votes of the state by the death of a Democratic elector a few days ago. His substitute is E. M. Connor, whose name did not appear on the ballot in many counties, and the Republicans are hoping that he may split the state's count in the Electoral College.

The returns from California and Minnesota followed a zig-zag, shifting course from late yesterday afternoon to midnight. The Republicans gathered the largest amount of encouragement from the trend in Minnesota. At midnight Mr. Hughes had diminished an early indicated Wilson majority of 40,000 to one of 1,000. This calculation was based on returns from 2,397 of the 3,024 precincts.

California looked equally uncertain. Late in the afternoon, with less than four-fifths of the vote tabulated, Hughes had an indicated plurality of 4,500. Later returns gave the state one hour to Wilson, the next to Hughes.

The gains of Hughes in Minnesota were steady all night. When 724 of the 3,024 precincts in the state had been heard from Wilson seemed to have the state by 40,000. But so steadily and gradually did the returns from the rural districts diminish this almost overwhelming lead that it looked as if Hughes would wipe out the Wilson lead altogether and perhaps capture the state's twelve electoral votes by 3,000 or 4,000 plurality. This prediction was based on the indication that Mr. Hughes would retain the same ratio of gain over Mr. Wilson.

WILSON'S MINNESOTA LEAD DROPS FAST

Two-thirds of the Minnesota vote cut into the Wilson lead to such an extent that the President then could get only 7,000 plurality, and he was steadily losing ground. Two hundred more districts dropped his lead to 955 votes out of 300,000, and